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This is GUARANTEED to the advertisers of the country by a BOND OF \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago. ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY. by J. R. MASON, President.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.

The President's Proclamation.

What will prove to be an historic document is the President's letter to the Secretary of War in relation to the government of Santiago. It is not merely a series of rules for the guidance of General Shafter, but also a proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba as to the policy of the United States in the administration of conquered territory. While there is nothing in it that could not have been anticipated by the people of the United States, it must cause the utmost astonishment, if not incredulity, in Cuba. The people who have been under Spanish military rule have been taught that the Americans were entirely self-seeking in their interference in Cuban affairs, and wholly regardless of the interests of private citizens; that they were undisciplined, cruel and indifferent to the laws of civilized warfare. In proof of this, Spanish officials have asserted that the Americans have employed explosives that are interdict-ed by the laws of humanity and the customs of nations; that they have basely used the Spanish flag on their ships of war to gain entrance to Spanish harbors, and the like.

Any government that will recognize

the most common rights of civilians and will undertake to secure to the nunity a form of self-rule under the general direction of the military governor; that will prevent outrage and robbery by the soldiers and maintain the usual civil courts, and especially a government that will undertake to enforce sanitary regulations for the protection of people and soldiers, must be so novel to a community that has been under the military rule of the Span iards as to excite distrust. We have only to read the reports of the condition of the conquered city when the victors entered to know a great deal about the oppressive character of Spanish rule. It is certain that outrages by the troops such as the world has not seen for a century except in the domestic wars of Spain, were permitted by the commander at Santiago; that citizens were robbed maltreated and murdered with impunity; that the most ordinary m ans of keeping offense and disease from the presence of an army were neglected. The vast military hospital and the military prison are without any system of drainage, and the refuse was allowed to run down the streets. Civil processes seem to have been entirely suspended and the arbitrary arrest and the punishment of citizens without cause or justice were matters of cours:

Nothing could be more generous and at the same time more effective in many directions than the formal rules for the government of the conquered territory laid down by the President. The only possible source of uncertainty is the habitual Spanish and Cuban dislike of sanitary measures, for these are among the first and most important of the reforms to be instituted by the United States. That our army is made up of men who are not robbers and brutes; that the civil authorities are to be allowed all the power they will exercise in the interest of the people; that an amount fully equal to the annual taxes is to be expended for the renovation and restoration of the city, must convince Cubans in every province that the exchange of Spanish for American military rule is a great blessing.

Army Cooks,

At the beginning of this war the United States followed the rule of other nations in regard to the selection of army cooks. Men were detailed from the ranks to serve in this capacity, without authority, increase of pay, or previous experience. Professional cooks seldom enlist in the army. Most of them are making good wages where they are, and many are foreigners who feel no especial interest in the fortunes of this country. Very, very few of the company cooks of the volunteer army have ever gone much further in the art of cookery than to boll an egg or fry

trout over a camp fire. When this state of things became ap-

gress, and has now become a law, pro-viding that army cooks be enlisted as such, and given the rank and pay of It has very sensibly been said that

men are not detailed from the ranks to serve as musicians, physicians' aids, hospital stewards or paymasters, but are appointed for special fitness, and that it should be so with the cooks. Trouble in securing and distributing supplies seems to have passed away. but there is still much room for improvement in the way of preparing the rations. The American male cook is a capable creature, and has adapted himself to his new profession with as much alacrity and grace as any other man would probably show in like conditions. All the same, cooking is not to be learned in a day. While here and there is a man with what old-fashioned people call "faculty" who turns out stews, and fries, and boiled dishes which are the delight of his mess and the envy of all others within smelling distance, he is the exception. And it makes an enormous difference, not only in the happiness, but the health, of the nen, whether their food passes through the hands of a competent chef or not-Tropical fruit is a dangerous article of liet when eaten raw, but almost any fruit is digestible when properly cooked, and it is a very useful addition to the bill of fare. Heretofore, however, the job of company cook has been one which most men regarded with dislike, because they could not cook well, and have, therefore, been targets of complaints from their comrades. But men enlisted as cooks, with previous experience, will have pride in their work

The advantage of giving the army cook the rank of corporal is less apparent, but nevertheless real. With this rank he will be enabled to give his attention to cooking, without being called away from his fire to do something else. He can keep the men from crowdng about his place of business, and libbling raw material out of his boxes. He has thus far had to depend on moral suasion to prevent these things, and all men cannot exercise that influence. Last, but not least, he will call on pri vate soldiers for help if he needs it without going through the form of asking a commissioned officer to order a corporal to send him a man to bring water or firewood. It sometimes happens that the water is at some distance from the camp, and it is manifestly im possible for the cook to have his viands eady in double-quick time if he has to act as hewer of wood and drawer of

and be able to devote their entire time

to it.

374.346

water-This idea is a new one, and has not been carried out in any other army since the world began, but that need not hinder it. We Americans seem to be creating traditions and establishing precedents whenever we engage in war and this precedent seems to be a particularly good one. In some future conflict we may win victories of tremen dous significance, just because our men will be better fed than those of the

Dewey and the Germans.

It is apparent from the dispatche published this morning that the situation in the Philippines, resulting from the peculiar activity of the German admiral there, has been more delicate and dangerous than the Administration has allowed the public to believe. When a foreign warship refuses to stop when challenged by the naval officer in command of the harbor, and it become necessary to send a shell in her direction, it is obvious that only the exercise of great good judgment can prevent complications out of which it is difficult to escape and still maintain peace. Every additional word from Admira Dewey which the Administration gives to the public increases the popular esteem for his wisdom and ability. Only to restrain the insurgent chief and at the same time hold his confidence; to keep an irritable German admiral in check, undo the work of the German, warships and still avoid the last step that would make it hard for us to avoid war: to maintain order in a city that is still in the hands of the enemy, and win the hearty approval of all the foreign agents and officials.

The German admiral, presumably act ing under the instructions of his government, prohibited the insurgents from taking an island which they regarded as essential to the strengthening of their position, threatening to open or them with his guns. Immediately on being told this, Admiral Dewey sent two of his ships to bombard the place and capture it. Then he turned it over to the insurgents, to the enspeakable wrath of the German. he atter, h order to impress the Span ards and the insurgents with a sense of his particular importance, proposed to move in an out of the harbor as though bent on great missions. Admiral Dewey com manded him to stop and submit to in spection, when, after leaving the port he undertook to enter again. Protesting that having once been inspected it wa not necessary that he should be stopped thereafter, the German continued on his way, when Admiral Dewey fired a shell straight in his direction, with the intimation that the next would hit him. Then Dewey, in reply to his protest told him that his ship would be stop ped and boarded every time she enter ed the bay, and as often in the mean time as he should take the notion to do

The effect of this has been to curi the restless movements of the German warship and to convince the Spaniards and the insurgents that in adopting measures for the capture and admin's tration of the Philippines the United States is not to be subject to the dictation of Germany. This is wholesome and may save a good deal of troubl

with the insurgents. Now General Miles has an opportunit, to show what he can do in the way of a speedy capture of an island not very strongly fortified, but defended by an en emy that fight well enough behind intrenchments. If he has drawn a lesso from the operations at Santiago, he will waste little time in negotiations for surrender.

The army was ready to move on Porto Rico last night. Whatever delay there is must be charged to Commodore Samp

There is a good deal of opera bouff demands at the Philippines, but unfor through the most ridiculous antics of

ander of less ability and dis dmiral Dewey the movem Irene might easily have led to very seri-ous complications between Germany and the United States.

The American governor or Suntiago will probably have some trouble in making the civil authorities carry out direc tions for cleaning the city. In this the civil officers will have the sympathy of the inhabitants, who have a contempt for the Anglo-Saxon mania for cleanlin

A Paris correspondent of the Londo Times explains the Dreyfus mystery in a surprising way. Dreyfus, he says, was guilty of giving to Russia some unimpor-tant military information, not for pay but in the hope of receiving Russian in war office greatly desired the knowledge he tried to secure. He was punished, not because of the offense, but to show to Russia that France did not intend to allow her new ally to learn French secrets as long as her ally would not give up see rets to her.

It is significant that yellow fever has not appeared among the troops who were stationed on the higher hills. The fact suggests the first method of checking the

The gloom of some of the army sur reons over what they regard as the yellow fever outlook is not proof of the virulent character of the disease. There are surgeons who take the most melancholy view of every threatened epidem ic. The suggestion that 25 per cent of the army will be afflicted is not indorse by doctors and people at New Orleans, who think the disease is of a very mild ype and not as serious as the measles

The news of the purpose of Commodo Watson to bombard Spanish coast towns receives full credence in Spain. It has aused the Spaniards to think about the plessings of peace. They can better bear the loss of a whole army in Cuba than the smashing of smokehouses on their own property.

The boys who took Santiago should now take a vacation in preference to taking

Corner stones in England will have to wait for laying ceremonies. The fracture of a kneecan by the Prince of Wales is more than a slight injury. Nothing in surgery is more obstinate than a frac tured kneecap, because strong muscles pull the fractured sections spart.

It is unreasonable to expect the Spansh residents of Santiago to be softened in their hatred of Americans by the most generous treatment. We may feed them estore the civil administration which the Spanish military commander, virtually suspended, clean the city and spend more labor and money in the renovation of the town than their taxes for a year would cover-yet they would stab the Americans n the back if they could do it withou fear of punishment.

Whatever else may be said of the French courts, they are without fear. The daring with which the case against Zola has been carried to its disgracefu end, regardless of the obvious injustice and violation of established rules, is unparalleled in modern life. When the wel fare of the church or the state was su oreme and was supposed to warrant any measure of injustice. 10, persops, it did not call for courage to do this sort of thing. In this age, however, when the o be to promote impartial justice, the judges must be stupid or have a strange ontempt for the world's verdict when they persist in sending a man to prison by such processes.

A CREW FOR THE AJAX.

Recruits Go to Philadelphia to Man the Old Monitor.

Baltimore, July 19.-Fifty-seven men from the Dale left for Philadelphia ye terday, in charge of Lieut. Birmingham, to man the monitor Ajax, commanded by Lieut, Edwin Geer.

The men composing the detachment are: Master-at-Arms Samuel F. Krauss, Third-class Master-at-Arms Richard Sherwood, Boatswain's Mate Thomas Wilkinson, Second-class Boatswain's Mate Philip Harvey, Third-class Boatswain's Mate P. S. Lampe, Coxswain H. E. Auer, Coxswain William T. Ijams, Chief Gunner's Mate J. F. Lauber, Car penter's Mate Joseph Scherer, First-class Machinists John C. Ott and Michael Gill Third-class Gunner's Mates E. J. Willard and Joseph H. Kemp, and Seamen C. B. Rockenbaugh, John Terry, B. N. Colbert, Thomas Jelks, W. J. Kimball, Charles Armour, Bernard Lamarty, E. J. Meister, J. R. Giliken, J. W. Toole, W. H. Hill, P. J. Staylor, C. M. Pabst, Geo. H. Emory, George A. Ward, T. O. Gable, E. J. Willard, J. P. Gimper, George F. Darney, Roy Burhman, Charles B. Rayner, C. H. Wysham, G. D. Nichols, J. W. Willey, A. F. Wolf, Charles Ditzell, W. J. Eaton, Charles P. Lane, Edward Spandauer, E. M. Sullivan, H. J. Stapleford, Charles W. Taylor, Charles W. Turner, J. H. Langlein, Peter Ford, Adam J. Abel, Henry Harding, C. H. Brown, John H. Martini, and John E. Rittenhouse and Apothecary Theodore Lerp.
The men were in excellent spirits, and great enthusiasm prevalled as they Third-class Gunner's Mates E. J. Wil-

great enthusiasm prevailed as they boarded the cars. Each was provided with a lucky bag from the Ladies' Aux-

(From the New York Herald.)

The orphans' court, of Philadelphia, the other day disposed of the smallest estate ever recorded in the Quaker City, and probably the smallest on record anywhere. When Mary Pratt passed through the vale of tears in April, 1897, she, in common with the rest of humanity, was not permitted to carry her earthly possessions with her. So she left behind the sum of \$3.30 to comfort the bereaved. Great bodies move slowly, particularly in Philadelphia, and it was not until last week that the estate of Mary Pratt came up for probate. The account of the administrator of the estate was adjudicated by Judge Hanna with all the formality and pempithat usually accompanies such procedures. Although the total value of the estate was but \$3.30, there were numerous bequests. A brother was awarded \$4 cents and a sister \$5 cents. Then there were a half-dozen nephews and nieces who clamored for their share. They got 14 cents each. Another niece, more favored than the others, received the munificent heritage of 43 cents to keep the gaunt wolf of poverty from the porte cochere. A like sum went to a mice, through her guardian, who will have to make his formal report back to the court as to his care of the heavy trust imposed upon him.

Lost His Chance. (From the New York World.)

a the Spanish prisoners boarded the St
all (with the exception of Cervera) were When the Spannan prisoners were saked to sign an agreement that they would do their utmost during the voyage to quiet disturbances, and would under no circumstances be tempted to tamper with the machinery of the ship. One man refused, saying that the word of a Spannard was enough. He was put under guard and refused the special comforts given to the others. At the end of the first dafy at sea he offered to sign anything which he was saked to sign, but Capt. Goodrich replied that the good offices of the United States were tendered only one.

(From the Atchism Globe.)

TO STOP SWEARING.

The Citizen below York Must Re-lieve His Beelings in the House. New York, July 19.—So many combeen made recently that the president of the Municipal Capacil, Randolph Guggenheimer, proposes an ordinance to deal summarily with swearers in public

"Yes," sald President Guggenhe very seriously, "I am preparing such an ordinance, and I expect that it will recleve the approval of the municipal as-I am in no way thin-skinned, sanctimonious or captions. The use of profane language, whether it be on the Bowery, guage, whether it be on the Bowery. Fifth Avenue or elsewhere, has become a nuisance. Go almost anywhere you may, and you will hear foul words and curses. They are not confined to men. I have heard women—not of the refined class, of course—employ the vilest language to express their feelings. It has come to such a pass that your wife or your daughter cannot walk the street, ride in a car or cross. a ferry without having her eara assailed with language which no self-respecting man ought to permit. If the ordinance to be proposed by me is adopted. I hope that every good citizen will esteem it his duty to insist upon the arrest of offenders. I, for one, shall do what I can personally to enforce the provisions of the act. I doubt not that, after a few examples have been made, this flood of profanity in public places will be made to cease."

President Guggenheimer said his plan would make it a misdemeanor for anybody to employ profane or foul language in a public place, and direct policemen to arrest the offenders upon complaint of a listener or upon hearing the language themselves. He has made a canvass of the municipal assembly, aris confident of a majority for the ordinance.

There is a law today against profanity Fifth Avenue or elsewhere, has become a

is consider of a majority for the ordinance.

There is a law today against profanity in New England and New Jersey. It has been in existence in New England since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Arrests have been made of persons who have spoken profanely when the weather displeased them; when the gripman put on an extra current and looked the other way; when trains persisted in starting behind time; in fact, when any one of the thousand annoyances that one suffers daily has arisen. All oaths hereafter, President Guggenheimer insists, must be confined to the privacy of one's home, and he declares he will certainly prosecute anyone he hears employing shocking exclamations, no matter how great the provocation may be.

STORES FOR THE TROOPS.

The Provision Ship Glacier May Sail From New York Today.

New York, July 19.-The provision ship Glacier, formerly the Port Chalmers, which has been fitting out for some weeks it the navy yard, is now ready for her first trip under the American flag, and may sail today for Santiago. She will arry a large quantity of meat, provisions and vegetables to the American war vesels now off the Caban coast, and in addition to this she will take a lot of general supplies which are much needed on

the warships.

Tugs were today taking supplies and ammunition to the naval transport Resolute, which arrived here tast night and is now at the American Line dock, foot of Fulton Street. The vessel will sail again tomorrow, but she will have two additional 6-pounders on board for her protection. These will be in position today, making four guns in all.

Several immune nurses who came here

Several immune nurses who came here from New Orleans will go on the Resolute to Santiago, in charge or Surgeon Major Summers, U. S. A. The supply steamer Supply is still at the coal dock in the navy and, and will sall about the end of the freek with additional stores and provisions for the America

The converted yachts Silvia, Restless and Kanawha are at the yard and ready to go out at a moment's notice.

AGENCY IN SANTIAGO.

for Cuba on Sunday. Tampa, Fla., July 19.—The Southern Express Company dispatched by steamer rom Tampa on Sunday a corps of its employes to establish an agency at Santiago de Cuba. This party carried with them nearly 1,000 jackages of freight shipped hat vicinity. Due notice will be given when the express company will be in readiness for maintaining regular service between the United States and the isl-

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The House of Commous Inform That It Is Not Suppressed.

London, July 19,-The parliamentar; secretary for the foreign office. Mr Seorge N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to questions on the Chinese situation, said the British consul at Canintuition, and the British consult at Can-ton reported that 6,000 badly armed reb-els had encountered a detachment of im-perial troops on July 7, at an anknown place, and had afterward retreated westwith loss. rebellion, he added, was not yet suppressed, and reliable information on the subject could not be obtained.

DEATH OF A FEMALE SPY.

Elizabeth Stiles. Famous in the Civil War, Passes Away. Ashtabula, Ohlo, July 19.-Mrs. Eliza eth W. Stiles, famous as a Union spy

during the civil war, died yesterday a

the National Woman's Relief Corp Home, in Madison, Ohio, aged eighty-two Rockville, Md., July 19.-Mr. Edward Slaymaker, of Bethesda, formerly of this place, committed suicide yesterday morning about 10 o'clock by hanging himself with a htiching strap to the transom of ing to the door, by his wife, who imme diately called in some neighbors and the

body was taken down.

Mrs. Slaymaker can only account for her husband's actions in so much as he has been generally depressed over his business affairs since he left Rockville, about six months ago, where he was running a farm owned by Mrs. Henry Beard, of Washington, and for the past few days his condition had been such as she rould pronounce him temporarily insane

(From the New York World.)

Our ambassador to Germany, Mr. White, is reported by cable as saying: "The Irene story, so far as is known here, is an invention or is grossly exaggerated." Mr. White, if correctly reported, is grossly mislaformed. The Irene story came to Secretary Long in an official dispatch signed by Admiral Dewey. So far from being exaggerated, there is good reason to believe that Dewey exercised in his relation of the facts a moderation which proves him to be one who rules his own spirit, and such is "greater than he who taketh a city."

Served Hin Country Well.

(From the New York Sun.)

Brewer was only an humble postoffice inspector life is dead of reliow fever at his post at Siloney and he deserves to be held in honorable memor just as if he had died with a musket in his and at the front. He was serving his country and doubtless serving it well; and he fell in the performance of his duty.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

This country is auxious for peace, but it can stand the war a good deal better than Spain can. And every day that the war is prolonged will mean just so much more disaster for Spain and in the end she will find herself stripped of all her colonies.

TWO GREAT FORTUNES.

New York, July 19.-It is rumored here ind at Newport that William Waldorf Astor and Mrs. Ogden Goelet have form 'ed'an engagement. That the widow of one of America's richest men may soon marry one of its wealthlest and reside abroad is the one subject of conversa tion among their friends, who, now that their names are spoken of together, fine all sorts of things to say about the desi rability of such a marriage and how admirably Mrs. Goelet and Mr. Astor are suited to one another. For one thing, says the Journal, the match would unite the two largest fortunes in real estate i the city of New York. The knowing ones prophesy a reign of social splendor for her in London undreamed of by any other American woman, for Mr. Astor not

er American woman, for Mr. Astor not only has been admitted to the Prince of Wales's set and entertained the future King in his own home, but has renounced his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, become a loyal subject of Queen Victoria and is eligible to the peerage.

It is little less than a year since Ogden Goelet died on board the yacht in Engglish waters. Since then Mrs. Goelet has spent most of her time in London. She is at offerent at Warwick House in Green. Park, which she has taken for the re-mainder of the season. Her mourning has kept her from entering into the gay-eties of the fashionable world, but lately

eties of the fashionable world, but lately, she has begun to emerge from her seculusion, and in her mitigated mourning looks prettier than ever.

Mrs. Goelet is the oldest daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the banker, who is many times a millionaire. Mr. Wilson comes from Georgia. He married a Miss Johnson, who was a descendant of one of the oldest families in the South. Mrs. Wilson is said to be one of the greatest matchmakers in America. The record of her children's allances certainly bears her children's allances certainly evidence that she is a female Warwick of

marriages.
Ogden Goelet died on his yacht, the Mayflower, at Cowes, England, August 27, 1897. He left a fortune estimated at about \$45,000,000 to his widow and children. Much of this was invested in real estate, which he held jointly with his brother Robert. He and Robert were nephews of Peter Goelet, the founder of the family

Mrs. Goelet received by the terms her husband's will the use for life of the Newport mansion and the house on Fifth avenue, an annuity of \$150,000, besides other property. There is also a trust fund of \$300,000 for her benefit

Miss May Goelet will be one of the richest girls in this country. Her fortune will be about \$20,000,000. At one time it was reported that she was engaged to be married to the young Duke of Manches-

William Waldorf Astor, eldest son of the late John Jacob Astor, is 'ne great grandson of the founder of their house. He was born in 1848, and graduated at Columbia. He was elected to the assembly in 1877 and later was appointed minister to Italy by President Arthur. In 1878 he married Miss Mary Paul, of Philadelphia,

by whom he had three children.

After taking up his restience in London, Mr. Astor bought the Pall Mall neriodicals, which have been very successful in his hands. He is a man of literary taste, and is the author of an interesting

romance published while he was minister to Taily. Mrs. Astor died in 1894. Since her death Mr. Astor has been re-ported several times as engaged to be married. At one time it was said that he married. At one time it was said that he was seeking the hand of the Prince of Wales' daughter, Victoria. Again rumor selected Lady Randolph Churchill, who was Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, of New York.

Mr. Astor's fortune is estimated at \$100,000,000, and is principally invested in real estate. It yields a net income of something like \$1,000,000 a year. He owns the Waldorf Hotel.

WAR MEASURES PUBLISHED. Pexts of Acts of Congress Relat-

ing to the Army Printed. The War Department has published in general order No. 96 the text of the following acts of Congress relating to the army, which were approved by President McKinley during the last days of the

ession: Act amending act provided for temorarily increasing the military establishment of the United States; act authorizing appointment of a military the Corps of Engineers; act to increase the efficiency of the quartermaster's de-partment of the army; act to increase the efficiency of the subsistence department of the army; act to protect the har-bor defenses and fortifications of the United States; act to provide for a tem-porary increase in the inspector gen-eral's department of the army; act to in-crease the force of the ordnance department; act to amend the act relating to pay of volunteer officers and soldiers.

ICEBOUND WHALERS RELIEVED

The Five Hundred at Point Barrot Provided With Food Supplies. Seattle, Wash., July 19.-That part o

the government relief expedition that started overland to the aid of the 500 whalers imprisoned in the Arctic ice off Point Barrow, has successfully completed its mission. The whalers now have sufcutter Bear reaches Point Barrow in August.

August.

The Overland expedition commanded by
Lieut. Jarvis, reached its destination
March 29th. Nearly 500 reindeer were
successfully driven to Point Barrow. All the whalers were found to be well.

TO GIVE CERVERA A HOME. Sovement Started at Port Tampa to

Recognize His Bravery. Port Tampa, Fla., July 19 .- A movemen was started here yesterday to present to Admiral Cervera a home on Tampa Bay in recognition of his humane and chivalrous treatment of Hobson and his crew. The movement was also prompted by a desire to save the Spanish admiral from insuit and possible death should he return to Spain.

The Schley Testimonial Committee Cumberland, Md., July 19 .- The committee on organization of the Schley tes timonial met last night and empowered the chairman, Gen. Joseph Sprigg, to apthe chairman Gen. Joseph Sprigg, to appoint an executive committee, to be composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, and have power to name subcommittees. Judge Sloan expressed his appreciation of the interest manifested in the movement by Mayor Malster, and offered as a suggestion that the matter, as far as Baltimore was concerned, be placed in his hands. He also thought that it would be well if the municipal that it would be well if the municipal authorities would take charge of the mat-ter in their various towns.

The Signal Corps The number of volunteer signal corps ompanies recruited so far is seventeen. Each company has a complement of

sixty-three men. Gen. Greely, chief sig-nal-officer, says there has been greater competition for positions in this branch of the service than in any other. Democratic Folly Demogratic Folly.

(From Atlanta Constitution.)

Some of the brethren in Congress have so far fallen into the trap set for them as to prepare the pot in which the Democratic goose is to be cooked in the Fall elections. There was an effort to array the party against the annexation of Hawaii, and it was so far successful that (as we have said) the pot in which the Democratic goose is this Fall to be stewed may be considered to be on. Nothing remains but to kindle the said of the said

Yes--it's \$5.25

CHOICE ANY SUIT ON THIS TABLE

for the choice of Men's Suits that have been selling at \$8.50 and \$10.

But the kinds of Suits we sell at \$8.50 and \$10 are \$10 and \$12.50 elsewhere. That's a difference you've seen time and time again. Well to bear it in mind now-means Suits as good as anybody else's \$10 and \$12.50 ones for \$5.25.

There's no philanthropic pose in this selling. We thank you to take advantage of this offering. Helps us out. Closes the door against the necessity of carrying any stock over. We've a horror of that. Can't do it-our lifelong policy says "No!" So a sacrifice-a great, big, round sacrifice that entails a lot of loss to us-but a lot of profit to

Several hundred Suits-scores of new, exclusive patterns and plain Blacks and Blues-in Chev-

iots, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Unfinished Worsteds.

The choice is yours. Noticed the samples in the window?

Saks and Company, "Saks' Corner."

MONITORS ON GUARD.

The Old Coast Defenders Will Hold

Their Stations. Boston, July 19.-It was learned at the navy yard today that the so-called "mosquito fleet" of coast defense vessels is to be disbanded, and all the twenty-nine vessels of various types attached to it at present, except the monitors, are to be sent to Cuba or Southern waters. The monitors will remain on guard along the Atlantic coast as a coast

armament and the Government has none to give them, and because of their lack of speed.

By reason of this final change of program Lieut. Robert Peck, who has command of the monitor Lehigh, now at the Charlestown yard, goes to the navy yard at Brooklyn as its equipment officer. He will receive his promition to the rank of lieutenant commander within a day or two.

guard, because as they have no modern

we. Lieut. Martin E. Hall, commander of the monitor Catskill, at Gloucester, is also detached, and Lieut. Arthur B. Den-ny, formerly lleutenant commander of the Massachusetts naval brigade, and recently executive ourcer of the Lehigh, has been appointed to the command of

Lieut. James Otis Porter, also of the naval brigade, and for the past three months executive officer of the Catskill, has been promoted to the command of that ship.

THE DELAWARE TROOPS.

They Are Weary of Camp Routine and Want Active Service. Wilmington, Del., July 19.—Serious trouble is threatened in the First Delaware Regiment at Camp Tunnell, near Middletown. The regiment is fully equip ped and desires to be put into active service. It is said on good authority that un-less the troops are soon sent out of the State many of the officer: will resign. The Delaware soldiers want to be sent to Porto Rico under the command of Gen

James H. Wilson. Over 150 men have lately jumped the guard line because of temptation to go

SUPPLIES FOR WATSON.

Eastern Squadron. The cruiser Yankee, Capt. Brownson, sailed yesterday from Hampton Roads, with an immense amount of ammunition for Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron. She will arrive on Friday or Saturday at

Five colliers were ready to leave Hamp-ton Roads yesterday and are thought to have sailed last night. Three other colhers are nearly ready. The eight vessels contain 5,000 tons

CHANGE OF PASTORATE. Rev. J. H. Butler, of Alexandria

her destination.

May Resign. Alexandria, Va., July 19 .- It is probable that in October next a change will be made in the pastorate of the Washington Street Baptist Church here, the pastor Rev. Dr. J. H. Butler, having signified! his desire to resign. The subject will be considered at the close of the present month. Dr. Butler has been in charge of the church since March, 1991, and proved to be a most acceptable pastor. The first Baptist services here were held in the old courthouse in 17st. The Wash-ington Street Society was organized in

1805, and during the same year its first church was built on the site of the pres-

Brig. Gen. Liscom's Wound. Baltimore, July 19.-Brig. Gen. Emerson H Liscom, of the regular army, is at Johns Hopkin: Haspital receiving treatnent for a gunshot wound received in the fighting before Santiago July 2. As colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry he was leading his regimen: up San Juan hill on that bloody day, when he was wounded. His regiment captu ed the blockhouse on the summit and occupied the position. For his gai'a try in the fight he was pro-moted to the rank of brigadier general.

Fire Kuins an Old Baptist Church Salisbury, Md., July 19.-Fire partially destroyed the Missionary Baptist Church, on Division Street, in Salisbury, Sunday night. By the prompt arrival of the fire department the main part of the building was saved. Plans have been prepared by the congregation of this church fo the erection of a new building on the site of the old church, which will be torn down, and with its destruction one of the old landmarks will be removed from Salsbury.

Arrested on Suspicion of Murder. Chicago, Ill., July 19.-Edward Payne, a negro, who has been under suspicion of ing the assailant of Walter Morrow, who was shot from ambush in Washingwho was snot from ambush in Washing-ton Park Saturday night, was arrested last night. Miss Mamle Poley, who was with Morrow at the time of the shoot-ing, identified the negro as the man who fired the shot. Morrow still lives, but cannot recover.

Yokohama, July 18.—Advices from Seoul say that the American minister there has arranged with the Korean government that American experts shall survey the country, with a view of building roads, FATAL ACCIDENT IN SILESIA

Falling Cage in Coal Mine Kills

Twenty-Six Berlin, July 19.-A cage at a coal mine in Beuthen, Silesia, fell 250 meters yesterday, kiling twenty-four of its occu-

Two others were so badly injured that they will die.

SIX PASTEUR PATIENTS.

Three in Addition to the Washing-Baltimore, July 19.-In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Engel and the child Mary Seamark, who have sought relief at the Pasteur department of the Baltimore City Hospital from the bite of a pug dog, three other patients arrived at the city yester-

day.

Among these are Mrs. Lucy Snelling.

aged sixty years, and her son, James
Snelling, aged twenty-five years, 709 Second Avenue, Hampden. Mrs. Snelling was attacked by a Shepherd dog in the front yard of her home about 10 o'clock yester-day morning. She thought at first the dog day morning. She thought at first the dog was playing and attempted to push it aside. She was bitten on the legs and arms. Her clothing was badly torn. Her son, James Snelling, went to her assistance and struck the dog with a chair, when it attacked him. He was bitten on the left leg above the ankle. Samuel Childs, 117 Carroll Street, came to their rescue and shot the dog.

Mrs. Snelling and her son were attended by physicians and later they were taken to the hospital. The body of the dog was sent to the hospital, and experiments will be made on rabbits to ascertain if it

will be made on rabbits to ascertain if it Moffit Harman, aged twelve years of Staunton, Va., was also received at the department yesterday for treatment, having been bitten by a dog.

TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING. Many Ladies Attend the Opening at

Washington Grove. Washington Grove, Md., July 19.-The nnual camp meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Montgomery county and the District of Coumbia began at Washington Grove Sunday. The meetings were led by Mrs. M. R. Haslup, of Baltimore, Mrs. M. B. and Mrs. M. B. Platt, of Washington, A great many people drove in from the country around. Mrs. Elia A. Boole, of

great many people drove in from the country around. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of New York, was expected to deliver a serromon, but was suddenly called away to Chicago, and could not be present. Rev. Sam W. Small, of Washington, was also expected to preach, but a telegram was received saying he was unexpectedly, detained at Hot Springs, Ark, and was obliged to cancel his engagement.

The ladies in charge of the meetings and staying on the grounds include Mrs. Mary R. Hashup, president of the W. C. T. U. of the State of Maryland; Mrs. E. R. Tatum, of Brigton; Miss Lawrence, of Bethlehem, Pa.; Misses Helen Stabler and Robison, of Sandy Spring; Mrs. Sarrah C. Thomas, of, Frederick; Miss Ella Barnsley, of Oakdale; Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Mrs. C. R. Hartshörn, Mrs. M. E. Moore, Miss Jane Brooke and Mrs. S. T. Miller, of Ashton. of Ashton.

GENERAL SHAFTER ASSAULTED Slapped in the Face by Correspon-

dent Scovel. New York, July 19 .- A dispatch to the Herald detailing the circumstances attending the surrender of Santiago alludes o a very unpleasant incident that occurred after the ceremonies of the surren-der had been completed and "Old Glory" holsted from the castle heights. The Herald correspondent says;

Shortly after I o'clock Gen. Shafter reached his headquarters, somewhat fatigued by the exertion of the day, but exceedingly well satisfied.

The capitulation was conducted gracefully by both sides. The only incident which marred the day was occasioned by the conduct of Sylvester Scovel, a corre-

spondent. When the time came to raise the flag Scovel attempted to make his way to the roof of the palace, with the intention of participating in some way in the cere mony. He was ordered down by th

nony. He was ordered down by the ruard. Immediately after the ceremony Scovel pushed his way to Gen. Shafter and slapped the general's face. He was promptly

Assaults Upon Women. Hagerstown, Md., July 19.-In Hagers town Sunday night an unknown colored man made three attempts to assault women. His first attempt was in Joseph Coxen's house. He next entered Charles Ocker's house, but two men drove him off. His last attempt was upon Amanda Vinson, whom he met on the street. In the struggle he tore her dress partly

and the negro ran away.

Miss Markell, sixteen years of age, daughter of Mr. George Markell, was rudely assailed on the roadside near Smithsburg Sunday night. Her screams brought assistance, and the man escaped.

Portsmouth, Ohio, July 19.-Two cases of criminal assault were reported almost simultaneously from the west side of this county yesterday. Charles Craig, of Rar-den, is in jail charged with assaulting fourteen-year-old Anna Adams, and a posse is searching for Elisha Crabtres, who is accused of assaulting twelve-year-old Laura Crabtree, a distant relative. The latter will probably be lynched if